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Country programme document

China

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for China is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of $38,535,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $98,000,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period 2016 to 2020.

In accordance with Executive Board decision 2014/1, the present document reflects comments made by Executive Board members on the draft CPD that was shared 12 weeks before the second regular session of 2015.

* E/ICEF/2015/12.

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Programme rationale

1. China continues to grow economically and to expand its global role. With the world's second largest child population, China had an estimated 274 million children in 2013, representing 20 per cent of the country's total population and 14 per cent of the world's children.[1] In recent years, increasing commitment by the Government to equitable growth has generated tremendous progress in advancing the status of children: achievement of universal access to primary education, promotion of gender equality, reduction of infant and under-five mortality and poverty alleviation for urban and rural children. The Government has introduced child-focused concepts into critical governance documents, including the 12th National Five-Year Plan for Social and Economic Development (2011-2015), the Ten-Year Poverty Reduction Programme and the National Post-Disaster Reconstruction Strategy. The Government has also developed child-specific laws, policies and guidelines, such as the National Plan of Action for Children (2011-2020). However, the implementation of child-oriented laws and policies presents ongoing challenges, with the most vulnerable and impoverished children often unable to access quality public services and specialized programming.

2. Rapid urbanization and migration trends continue to impact geographic and regional disparities, posing challenges to the survival, development and protection of millions of vulnerable children. Between 2000 and 2011, the urban population rose from 36 per cent to more than 50 per cent of the total population. More than 200 million people have migrated to urban areas. With an estimated 36 million children migrating with their parents; 61 million children have been left behind in rural areas without the care of one or both parents. Nearly 2 million of these children live alone.

3. Under the country's system of *hukou*, a household registration is required to access public services; children living outside their registration area may face obstacles to gaining access. Moreover, many migrant children have inadequate and incomplete health insurance and vaccination coverage, and are unable to attend public schools. In addition, the increased tendency for older migrant children to enter the labour market leads to relatively higher drop-out rates among migrant children.

4. An estimated 25 per cent of children live in poverty-affected areas. The poorest and most disadvantaged children, confronted with multiple and overlapping inequalities, disproportionately live in rural and ethnic minority areas in the country's western regions, which are mountainous and remote. In these areas, poor quality public health services and access bottlenecks contribute to elevated under-five and infant mortality rates (IMRs). Children in rural areas face nutritional deprivations, with the prevalence of underweight and stunting in 2010 at 8 per cent and 20 per cent, respectively, compared with 1.3 per cent and 3.4 per cent for urban children. In education, overall enrolment rates are high: in 2013, net enrolment in primary education was more than 99 per cent, and gross enrolment rates in secondary education stood at 104 per cent and 86 per cent for the junior and senior levels, respectively. However, the school attendance rate for secondary rural children is low, at almost 60 per cent. The quality of education in rural areas is

[1] All statistics are from the 2010 National Population Census or other national sources, unless otherwise stated.

constrained by a lack of resources and capacity. Access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) is similarly lower in rural, poor areas in western China, with 44 per cent of the population not using improved sanitation facilities in 2012, compared with 26 per cent in urban areas (UNICEF and the World Health Organization (WHO) Joint Monitoring Programme data).

5. There is growing attention to the issue of violence against children. In a 2005 UNICEF-supported survey, 55 per cent of respondents reported having experienced physical violence, 60 per cent reported having experienced psychological violence, and 26 per cent reported having experienced sexual violence before the age of 16. A number of initiatives are under way to ensure an environment that protects children from violence, abuse and exploitation, through a social protection system that promotes children's welfare.

6. Despite gains achieved, gender differentials persist. In 2012, the national sex ratio at birth stood at 118 boys for every 100 girls. National census data for 2010 showed that the IMR for girls exceeded that of boys. Sex differentials are also seen in other indicators. For example, census data indicate that rural parents are more likely to bring their sons than daughters with them to their place of migration, which results in only boys' benefiting from urban resources.

7. Promoting equity and reducing the disparities faced by children — between rural and urban locations, boys and girls, across regions, among ethnic groups, and according to age groups, disability and HIV status — is vital to ensuring the fulfilment of the rights of all children, particularly the most disadvantaged.

8. China faces a range of recurrent and major natural disasters, including floods, drought and earthquakes. Globally, China ranks among the countries suffering the greatest losses from natural disasters, in terms of both fatalities and economic damages. Natural disasters tend to have disproportionate and irreversible consequences, especially for children. During the devastating Wenchuan Earthquake in 2008, a significant proportion of those who perished were children. Moreover, psychosocial, social and economic shocks caused by disasters can have lifelong impacts on children.

9. Major lessons have emerged from UNICEF current cooperation that are relevant to the design of the new country programme. There has been validation of the critical relationship between "downstream" and "upstream" engagement in the middle-income country context of China, through the strategy of "from pilots to policy to results at scale". UNICEF has a long record of working with partners in China to contribute to the design of policies, standards and guidelines for nationwide application, based on evidence collected from pilot activities and technical studies. Key examples are the models developed of child-friendly spaces and child-friendly schools, universal hospital delivery and early childhood development (ECD). Once sound laws and policies are in place, pilot settings provide a critical venue to monitor and analyse the barriers, bottlenecks and success factors in the equitable implementation of policies, and identify the improvements, adaptations and capacity-building needed to ensure that interventions reach the most disadvantaged populations.

10. A further lesson concerns the transition from sectoral, relatively vertically organized interventions for children, to integrated, intersectoral approaches at the community level. China has successfully developed national programmes to address

critical needs such as for rural water supply and HIV and AIDS. However, experience has demonstrated the complexity of the conditions surrounding focused actions, and the potential to engage multiple sectors in addressing the relevant bottlenecks and barriers affecting children. Building on the current programme, opportunities are seen to incorporate actions for the prevention of parent-to-child transmission (PPTCT) of HIV within maternal and child health (MCH) and address HIV prevention along with other risky behaviours among adolescents; and to focus on critical needs for gender-appropriate sanitation facilities and improved hygiene practices in schools and health facilities. Combined efforts in nutrition and sanitation are similarly seen to generate greater results for children than efforts in each area alone.

11. The country programme spans a range of sectors responding to the situation and needs of Chinese children, strategically focusing on where the greatest value can be added through the development of knowledge and evidence, and its use to support advocacy for effective policies and their implementation in favour of children and vulnerable groups. The weight and mix of technical work continue to evolve in the light of the country's continuing rapid economic and social development.

12. UNICEF cooperation, while limited in financial terms in relation to the country's large population, geographic size and resources, is designed in the light of the organization's demonstrated comparative advantage, complementary to national and other international efforts. To make the greatest difference for children, UNICEF will continue to direct its actions to:

(a) Mobilize partners behind child rights, convene key actors and advocate for strengthened policies and programmes for children, particularly the most disadvantaged and vulnerable;

(b) Support local action and pilot activities to inform the development and implementation of new and strengthened policies, standards and guidelines;

(c) Facilitate knowledge generation and dissemination, best practices and innovative approaches;

(d) Promote multisectoral approaches to addressing children's needs; and

(e) Support improved monitoring systems and evaluations.

13. UNICEF continues to prioritize equity and gender equality in all areas of cooperation. In promoting the realization of rights for all children, particular focus is given to the most disadvantaged and vulnerable groups, including those living in poverty, ethnic minorities, children affected by migration and children with disabilities. The programme will work towards the elimination of gender discrimination and inequality at all levels, and for the implementation of gender-sensitive approaches. These efforts will become even more visible in the new country programme and will be mainstreamed in all areas of work.

Programme priorities and partnerships

14. The objective of the country programme is to increase the capacity of Government and other partners for effective action for the fulfilment of the rights of children and women, in the context of the National Plan of Action for Children

(2011-2020) and in accordance with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its two Optional Protocols adopted in 2000, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. The country programme is aligned with relevant sectoral plans and with policies and programmes at provincial and county level. It has been prepared in alignment with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2016-2020 and the activities of sister United Nations agencies. All programme components contribute to the three proposed UNDAF outcomes, in particular to Outcome 1: "More people, particularly the vulnerable and disadvantaged, enjoy improved living conditions and increased opportunities for economic, social and cultural development." The programme responds to the principles and elements of the UNICEF Strategic Plan 2014-2017.

15. UNICEF cooperation will focus on three strategic priorities, which will guide the main thrust of its operational programmes, knowledge generation and advocacy:

(a) Increasing access to public services, notably health, nutrition, HIV, WASH, education, child protection and child welfare, particularly for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged, including through promoting children's right to an identity and system strengthening;

(b) Child-sensitive social protection and the eradication of multidimensional child poverty;

(c) An integrated, intersectoral approach to early childhood development for children aged 0 to 3, with a focus on resource-poor settings.

16. These priorities will be pursued through an approach that emphasizes the reduction of disparities in coverage and the benefits of services, through the identification of barriers and bottlenecks to effective programme delivery and of actions to address them. The programme is guided by a theory of change resting on (a) the generation of evidence from pilot activities and wider knowledge to advocate for and inform the generation of strengthened policies, standards and guidelines; and (b) support to the implementation of these measures to benefit the most disadvantaged children, including through continued monitoring and feedback from pilot activities.

17. The programme is structured into five components, each consisting of two outcomes, as follows:

Health, nutrition and WASH

18. Within the framework of the Every Woman, Every Child initiative and related international agreements and partnerships, as well as the recently developed national Child Survival Strategy, this component aims to ensure that children and women, particularly the most disadvantaged, benefit from high-impact, quality interventions at minimum cost. Actions will provide demonstration experience and technical support towards (a) improved national policies for child survival and development, guided by results from sound research and monitoring systems; and (b) increased public demand for and access to services. Policy emphasis will be given to MCH, including PPTCT of HIV, nutrition, immunization, child injury prevention and sanitation and hygiene services, all of which will be supported by an effective integrated health management information system. In the area of nutrition, particular focus will be given to the promotion of breastfeeding, appropriate infant and young child feeding and micronutrient supplementation. Integrated approaches will help to

ensure maximum synergies between health, nutrition, WASH and HIV interventions to achieve results for children. Particularly in demonstration counties, the programme will focus on increasing the relevant capacities of policymakers and service providers, and of communities and families.

Education and child development

19. In alignment with the global strategy of Education for All and the Government of China 2010-2020 Education Plan for equity and quality, this component will contribute to ensuring that children in China, particularly the most vulnerable, including children with disabilities, have improved access to and complete child-friendly, quality and equity-oriented (*suzhi jiaoyu*) education. Key elements include development and testing of a costed child-friendly schools model in disadvantaged counties; piloting of social, emotional and mental health education strategies in primary and secondary schools, especially for migration-affected and ethnic minority children; demonstration of innovative teaching and learning and teacher training models; promotion of gender-sensitive WASH facilities and practices in schools; and development and testing of HIV- and AIDS-informed life skills curricula for adolescents in and out of school.

20. This component will also contribute to ensuring that all children aged 0 to 6, particularly the most disadvantaged, have improved access to affordable, quality early childhood care and development, through actions to: support the Government in the development of strategies for implementation of ECD quality standards and guidelines, including teacher training; promote ECD models and strategies for children aged 3 to 6; pilot innovative, integrated models of community-based ECD for the youngest children aged 0 to 3, and advocate for a national focus on integrated approaches to ECD for this age group.

Child protection

21. Expanding on significant progress achieved in recent years, this component will continue to support the development of an equitable and integrated child protection system that benefits all children in China. Support will be provided for the development and implementation of effective, gender-sensitive child protection and welfare related laws and policies, in line with international standards; and strengthening the capacity of government institutions at national and subnational level to provide equitable, quality and coordinated child protection services, including in the justice system. A key element will be continued support to the development of the workforce of social workers, including paraprofessionals. Emphasis will be placed on increasing the availability and use of disaggregated child protection data to inform planning, policy and programme development and budgeting.

22. This component will further contribute to ensuring that children benefit from a family and community environment that protects them from violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect, with particular attention to protecting girls and boys from violence and unnecessary family separation; and strengthening the quality and coverage of community-based child protection and welfare services with a focus on the most disadvantaged, including children affected by HIV and AIDS and by migration, and children in humanitarian situations. The programme will support the integration of these services into the child protection system.

Social policy and inclusion

23. Overarching the sectoral programmes, this component gives technical and policy focus to initiatives to ensure that children, particularly the most disadvantaged and excluded, benefit from equitable and inclusive poverty reduction and social protection systems. It will support the generation of evidence on multiple dimensions of child poverty and social exclusion, including gender inequality, HIV and AIDS and the impact of migration on children. Evidence and knowledge will be developed for use in policy dialogue, advocacy and local planning in all relevant sectors. They will strengthen government capacity to legislate and implement inclusive poverty reduction and social protection interventions, including cash transfer programmes.

24. The outcomes will contribute to the understanding of social sector budgets, providing evidence that will be used to advocate for increased investment in services that benefit children, and to promote effective, efficient and equitable finance for and governance of essential public services across all sectors. They will also include strengthening institutional capacity and governance for financing in favour of children. Innovation and South-South learning will be promoted to support governance reforms and help to ensure that national plans of action for women and children, essential public services, poverty reduction and social protection measures reach all children with the intended impact and results.

Cross-sectoral

25. The cross-sectoral component will support activities related to programme management and coordination, knowledge and advocacy, including coordination of multisectoral initiatives. It will support evidence-based advocacy to promote and fulfil child rights through public communication, strategic partnerships and coordination of knowledge generation among a wide array of stakeholders. This includes the use of digital media and innovative platforms and partnerships, as well as technical support for communication for development, with a particular focus on adolescents and the prevention of HIV. Technical assistance will be provided for local capacity strengthening and for studies, surveys, monitoring and evaluation.

26. A coordinated approach will support action in multiple sectors across the country programme, including a multi-hazard and child-centred approach to disaster risk reduction (DRR), addressing climate change and environmental risks, and emergency response focused on accelerating programme implementation. A major initiative with a focus on children aged 0 to 3 will be promoted for integrated early childhood development and will bring together activities in all programme sectors.

Implementation strategies

27. Particularly in the context of the country's size and immense resources, UNICEF and other international partners are able to maximize their contributions to overall coverage and benefits to children and vulnerable groups. This is achieved through support to testing new and innovative approaches that contribute to positive policy changes, initiatives and budget reforms which, when well implemented, benefit the most disadvantaged and vulnerable children. Across all sectors, support will be provided to pilot and demonstration activities, strengthening the capacity of service providers and communities, and increasing the capacity of families and children to demand and access services. Focus will be given to activities in selected

counties with disadvantaged populations, and to support to adolescents and other vulnerable groups. Barriers and bottlenecks will be identified and addressed in relation to (a) knowledge and behaviours, social norms and other factors influencing the demand for and access to services by families and communities; and (b) the equitable supply of quality services, especially through innovative and integrated cross-sectoral models to reach the most disadvantaged. The programme will actively work towards the elimination of gender discrimination and inequality at all levels, through targeted interventions combined with mainstreaming of gender-sensitive approaches.

28. Based on the evidence generated from pilot activities and related studies, surveys and research, and drawing on international experience, the programme will promote strengthened policies and build institutional capacity within the enabling environment. In the longer term, it will help to shift social norms through policy dialogue, advocacy and follow-up to implementation.

29. In recognition of the significant and growing potential of China to influence and assist development in other countries through its voice in global and regional forums, UNICEF will facilitate South-South cooperation, particularly with countries in Africa. This includes providing China with technical support in its role as a supplier of low-cost, quality supplies to other countries, both directly and through UNICEF supply channels.

30. The programme reflects the full range of UNICEF implementation strategies, with their mix and emphasis varying according to the situation, needs and opportunities in relation to different sectors and issues. Core strategies are capacity development; evidence generation, policy dialogue and advocacy, and partnerships, with priorities on South-South cooperation, innovation and support to integrated approaches.

31. UNICEF will continue to cooperate with the Government as its key partner. Its partnerships with Government continue to primarily rest with line ministries and coordinating bodies at the national level. UNICEF will cooperate with provincial- and county-level governments for pilot and demonstration activities in all relevant sectors. In the area of HIV and AIDS, for example, UNICEF will continue to cooperate closely with the State Council AIDS Working Committee Office (SCAWCO), the HIV Section of the Disease Control Bureau of the National Health and Family Planning Commission (CDC/NHFPC) and other key partners at national and subnational levels.

32. UNICEF will increasingly explore cooperation with civil society, particularly to accelerate shifts in social norms, family behaviour and demand for effective services. Expansion of digital platforms, including through social media, will be instrumental in this process. UNICEF also works with the private sector and corporate partnerships to promote innovation and mobilize resources in support of the country's commitment to children in China and globally.

33. Partnerships with national and international academic and technical institutions, which will work closely with the UNICEF team of technical experts, are critical for undertaking research and analysis, and developing and validating evidence to inform policies and their implementation for children. They are also essential for connecting China with the best global expertise and thinking.

34. In accordance with the UNDAF modalities all programme components are linked to, and contribute to the relevant thematic and working groups, and relevant Global Programme Partnerships. UNICEF will coordinate closely with WHO and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) on issues related to MCH, nutrition and sanitation. UNICEF coordinates with the World Bank in these areas, with cooperation foreseen under the new Global Financing Facility in support of Every Woman, Every Child. UNICEF will work with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on issues related to basic education and early childhood development. UNICEF will also work with UN-Women (the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women) to ensure effective coordination of gender-specific elements of the programme and application of gender-sensitive approaches. HIV and AIDS issues will be coordinated together with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), UNFPA and WHO. UNICEF and UNFPA jointly collaborate with the National Bureau of Statistics to strengthen national statistical capacity and improve the quality and coverage of data on children and women.

Summary budget table

	(In thousands of United States dollars)		
Programme component	*Regular resources*	*Other resources*	*Total*
Health, nutrition and WASH	8 035	30 000	38 035
Education and child development	8 000	25 000	33 000
Child protection	7 500	20 000	27 500
Social policy and inclusion	7 500	12 000	19 500
Cross-sectoral	7 500	11 000	18 500
Total	**38 535**	**98 000**	**136 535**

Programme and risk management

35. The proposed programme builds on the strengths and achievements of more than 30 years of partnership and effective programmes of cooperation with the Government of China, which have contributed to unparalleled progress for children in China. The programme continues to be well aligned with the country's national development priorities and with national sectoral plans and programmes. UNICEF will continue to be an active member of and play a leadership role in key United Nations thematic and working groups.

36. Management of the programme is results-based, in accordance with the corresponding government emphasis and as stipulated in the UNDAF. This approach facilitates inter-agency coordination through the mechanism of Results Groups for planning and programming, including participatory planning between the Government and multilateral actors of the United Nations system.

37. Strong partnership with the Government of China remains central to the programme and its ongoing success. From the Government, the Ministry of Commerce, the National Working Committee on Children and Women (NWCCW), the National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC), various line ministries

and organizations such as the All-China Women's Federation (ACWF) will be the key partners in planning and management processes. This arrangement will ensure full alignment with national priorities and the identification of challenges, as requested by Member States in the quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system. Regular monitoring and review processes with these partners form the key mechanism by which risks are identified and managed in the country programme. The cooperation will continue to focus on developing and leveraging key areas of technical expertise, and maximizing the use of strong government information and management systems wherever possible.

38. UNICEF will continue to use the harmonized approach to cash transfers as the mechanism for management of programme financial resources, through the reimbursement modality. UNICEF workplans will be further integrated with the workplans of government partners to ensure financial sustainability. National audit systems will be engaged to support programme and financial assurance activities. Efforts will continue to be made to strengthen accountabilities, particularly at subnational level.

39. As the country's national resources continue to grow, UNICEF will use its available regular resources to fund core programme and essential inputs for priority strategies and interventions. The wider implementation of the country programme will be supported by other resources, which will be developed through three major channels: (a) partnerships with the UNICEF National Committees and, through them, with corporations that wish to develop their corporate social responsibility (CSR) profile in China; (b) engagement with global alliances and international foundations, and (c) expanding CSR partnerships in China, and the continuing promotion of cards and gifts. Building on the strong performance achieved to date, it is expected that the programme's funding needs can be fully met.

40. Monitoring systems will be maintained and strengthened for routine measurement of progress and results, in line with the indicators and targets contained in programme workplans. Close and regular communications with programme partners at national and subnational levels will continue to be critical as early warning mechanisms of implementation issues. Periodic review processes are in place with all partners to identify actions that may need to be taken to ensure programme quality, efficiency and effectiveness. These are supplemented by regular internal management monitoring and review processes.

41. Modest adjustments are being made to the programme management structure to ensure maximum alignment with its goals and resources. The new programme introduces a range of areas that require strengthened staff technical capacities, reflecting a risk to the achievement of planned results. To mitigate this risk, a comprehensive staff learning and development programme is being implemented. There are no changes to the location or operational procedures of the UNICEF country office.

42. This country programme document outlines UNICEF contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operational policies and procedures.

Monitoring and evaluation

43. A robust data and monitoring system to track progress, assess performance and support adaptation in different contexts is a key component of the UNICEF pilot project strategy to inform policymaking and guide the implementation of policies to benefit the most disadvantaged. Bottleneck and barrier analysis will be applied strategically to gain knowledge of constraints and how they are being addressed. In the framework of the Monitoring Results for Equity System, UNICEF will continue to collaborate with national statistical systems to improve the coverage and quality of disaggregated data and strengthen results monitoring. Within the health programme, a major element is the establishment of an integrated health management information system.

44. Systematic monitoring and analysis of the situation and rights of children and equity gaps is an essential, integrated element of the country programme. UNICEF will further strengthen its continuous analysis of the situation of children and women, with a focus on generating new knowledge, analysing and packaging information and communicating evidence for advocacy. The processes of knowledge generation and management are being addressed in an increasingly integrated manner, with the aim of strengthening national and subnational capacities and systems.

45. UNICEF will coordinate and work jointly with other agencies to monitor the implementation and results of the UNDAF, including the UNICEF contribution.

46. Information on emergency risks in relation to natural disasters is generated at county, provincial and national level through existing government channels. UNICEF and other partners are cooperating with the Government to further improve the timeliness and quality of disaster-related information and its analysis with a child focus.

47. The Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and annual planning will identify the mechanisms and instruments of the research, studies and evaluations to be carried out each year. From 2016 to 2020 at least three major evaluations will be conducted: (a) Evaluation pilot implementation of child friendly spaces; (b) Evaluation of the integrated maternal and child health project; and (c) Final evaluation of the integrated maternal and child health conditional cash transfers pilot. A range of other evaluations and assessments will be undertaken during the programme cycle to inform decision-making on scale up, programme design and policy adjustments, with an emphasis on strengthening national evaluation capacity.

48. In close collaboration with the Ministry of Commerce and coordinating partners, regular reviews of the programme will be carried out in order to identify progress, constraints and lessons learned, and to introduce any necessary adjustments.

Annex

Results and resources framework

China-UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2016-2020

All UNICEF programme outcomes contribute to the three proposed UNDAF outcomes, in particular to Outcome 1: *"More people, particularly the vulnerable and disadvantaged, enjoy improved living conditions and increased opportunities for economic, social and cultural development."*							
UNDAF Outcome indicators, including those measuring change that includes UNICEF contribution, are to be finalized by end-2015.							
UNICEF outcomes	**Key progress indicators, baselines and targets**	**Means of verification**	**Indicative country programme outputs**	**Major partners and partnership frameworks**	**Indicative resources by outcome (in millions of US dollars)**		
					RR	**OR**	**Total**
1. Health, Nutrition and WASH							
Related UNICEF Strategic Plan Outcome(s): *1. Health, 2. HIV/AIDS, 3. WASH, 4. Nutrition*							
1.1 National policies for child survival and development (CSD)/ quality of services. By 2020, pregnant women and children, particularly the most disadvantaged, increasingly benefit from equitable national policies, guidelines and tools for, and innovative monitoring and evaluation of, high impact and quality interventions for survival and development (MCH, nutrition, WASH, immunization and child injury prevention).	Number of national policies and guidelines developed *Baseline*: TBD *Target*: TBD	Government documents	1.1.1 MCH. Increased evidence and policymakers' capacity to formulate and revise policies, guidelines and tools for high impact interventions for MCH, PPTCT of HIV and child and adolescent development, and support equitable delivery of quality services. 1.1.2 WASH (sanitation and	NWCCW NDRC NHFPC National Patriotic Health Campaign Committee Office (NPHCCO) SCAWCO WHO, UNFPA World Bank	**6.0**	**3.4**	**9.4**
	Number of provincial child survival strategies developed and incorporated into plans *(4/TBD)*	Government documents					

			hygiene). Increased evidence and policymakers' capacity to formulate and revise policies, guidelines and tools for pro-poor sanitation, promote public-private partnerships and support equitable delivery of quality sanitation services.				
1.2 Coverage and quality of services, demand and access. By 2020, pregnant women, children and their caretakers, particularly the most disadvantaged in UNICEF demonstration counties, have increased demand for and access to high impact and quality interventions for survival and development.	Percent of newborns registered within 3 days *(TBD/TBD)*	Surveys, routine monitoring	1.2.1 Health providers' capacity. Increased skills and capacity of health providers at national and subnational level to deliver evidence-based, standardized, high impact interventions for maternal and child survival, nutrition, immunization, PMTCT of HIV, hygiene and sanitation and adolescent health, and to mobilize local leaders and	NWCCW NDRC NHFPC NPHCCO ACWF	**2.0**	**26.6**	**28.6**
	Percent of pregnant women and children with minimal acceptable diet *(TBD/TBD)*	Surveys, routine monitoring					

			heads of facilities. 1.2.2 Community capacity and family behaviour and demand. Increased mobilization and engagement of households and community leaders for maternal, child and adolescent health promotion, immunization, injury prevention and sanitation and hygiene, and improved skills and capacity at household level.				
Total resources					**8.0**	**30.0**	**38.0**
2. Education and Child Development **Related UNICEF Strategic Plan Outcome(s):** ***5. Education***							
2.1 Child-friendly quality education. By 2020, children in China aged 6 to 18 years, particularly the most vulnerable, have improved equitable access to and complete child-friendly learning and *suzhi jiaoyu*-oriented education.	Number of schools implementing national (Ministry of Education, MOE) child friendly standards *(0/250)*	M&E reports	2.1.1 Child friendly schools pilot model. A comprehensive model of child-friendly schools developed, tested and costed in disadvantaged counties. 2.1.2 Social and	Ministry of Education UNESCO China Association for Science and Technology (CAST) National Centre for Educational Technology (NCET)	**5.0**	**16.0**	**21.0**
	Number of counties adopting life skills education package *(0/20)*	M&E reports					

			emotional learning. Comprehensive model of social and emotional learning and mental health developed and tested to support implementation of national standards and guidelines.				
2.2 ECD. By 2020, children aged 0-6 years, particularly the most disadvantaged, have improved access to affordable quality early childhood care and development.	National kindergarten enrolment rate *(67.5%/85%)* Number of ECD teachers in disadvantaged counties trained per year *(0/4,000)*	Education Management Information System M&E reports	2.2.1 ECD (3-6 years). Models and strategies developed and piloted to promote quality ECD for 3-6-year-olds, with a focus on disadvantaged groups. 2.2.2 ECD (0-3 years). Models of community-based integrated ECD for disadvantaged children aged 0-3 years piloted and assessed to inform scale up at national level.	Ministry of Education ACWF NWCCW China National Committee for the Care of Children (CNCCC) World Bank	**3.0**	**9.0**	**12.0**
Total resources					**8.0**	**25.0**	**33.0**

3. Child Protection **Related UNICEF Strategic Plan Outcome(s):** *6: Child Protection*								
3.1 Child protection system. By 2020, girls and boys in China, especially the most disadvantaged, increasingly benefit from an equitable and integrated child protection system, including in humanitarian situations	Number of laws and policies on child protection and welfare in line with international standards adopted or updated *(0 5)*	National records	3.1.1 Child protection related laws and policies. Enhanced capacity of national and subnational government counterparts to draft, review and revise gender-sensitive child protection and welfare related laws and policies in line with international standards. 3.1.2 Child protection and welfare services. Enhanced capacity of government institutions at national and subnational level to provide equitable, quality and coordinated child protection and welfare services, including child-friendly justice, to girls and boys and their families.	National People's Congress Ministry of Civil Affairs (MCA) Ministry of Public Security Ministry of Justice CDC/NHFPC NWCCW, ACWF, CNCCC China Disabled Persons' Federation (CDPF) SCAWCO	**5.0**	**11.0**	**16.0**
	Number of national protocols for prevention and response services for child protection developed and adopted *(4 8)*	National protocols					

3.2 Protective environment for children. By 2020, girls and boys in China, especially the most disadvantaged, increasingly benefit from a supportive community environment that protects children from violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect and promotes their welfare.	Proportion of target population in selected sites who understand and demonstrate non-violent behaviour towards children *(TBD/TBD)*	Surveys, monitoring reports	3.2.1 Behaviour change. Increased awareness, capacities and commitment of families, communities and Government in selected areas to address violence against girls and boys and unnecessary family separation, including in humanitarian situations. 3.2.2 Community-based services. Increased coverage and quality of equitable community-based child protection and welfare services particularly for the most disadvantaged, including those affected by HIV and AIDS and migration.	NWCCW ACWF MCA CDC/NHFPC CDPF	**2.5**	**9.0**	**11.5**
	Proportion of disadvantaged children in programme areas benefiting from protection and welfare services *(TBD/TBD)*	Monitoring reports					
Total resources					**7.5**	**20.0**	**27.5**

4. Social Policy and Inclusion **Related UNICEF Strategic Plan Outcome(s):** *7. Social Inclusion*							
4.1 Poverty reduction and social protection. By 2020, girls and boys, particularly the most disadvantaged and excluded, benefit from more equitable and inclusive poverty reduction and social protection systems, policies and programmes.	Number of subnational government poverty reduction plans containing commitment and measures to reduce child poverty. *(1/3)*	County poverty plans	4.1.1 Child poverty analysis. Strengthened capacity of Government partners to recognize and measure child poverty and disparities, and generate and use evidence to design, implement, monitor and resource child poverty plans. 4.1.2 Social protection policies. Strengthened engagement and enhanced capacity of Government partners to legislate, reform and implement inclusive social protection interventions that uphold the rights of girls and boys.	International Poverty Reduction Centre in China Leading Group Office on Poverty Alleviation and Development MCA Ministry of Commerce NWCCW, ACWF	**3.7**	**8.5**	**12.2**
	Coverage rate of girls and boys, particularly the most disadvantaged, benefiting from expanded *dibao (cash transfer system)* *(13%/20%)*	Administrative records, statistical reports					

4.2 Essential social services. By 2020, girls and boys, particularly the most disadvantaged and excluded, have increased access and utilization of effective, efficient and equitable essential social services.	National and subnational government expenditure on essential social services as a share of gross domestic product *(8.3%/10%)* Out-of-pocket expenditure as share of total health expenditure *(33%/<30%)*	Administrative records, statistical reports	4.2.1 Analysis for new and expanded policies. Strengthened capacity of government partners to conduct evidence-based policy analysis on child-focused essential social services, to ensure financing of new and expanded policies. 4.2.2 Technical support to existing policies. Increased capacity of government partners to apply child focused and gender-sensitive economic analysis and effective governance practices to design, scale up, sustain and evaluate existing policies for social services.	Ministry of Finance NDRC NWCCW World Bank Asian Development Bank	**3.8**	**3.5**	**7.3**
Total resources					**7.5**	**12.0**	**19.5**

5. Cross-Cutting **Related UNICEF Strategic Plan Outcome(s): 7. Social Inclusion/all other Strategic Plan outcomes**							
5.1 Knowledge, evidence and advocacy. By 2020, country and government leaders, policymakers and decision makers and other key stakeholders across society utilize robust knowledge and evidence to inform the development of equitable policies, programmes, public communication and advocacy to improve the situation of the most disadvantaged and vulnerable children and women.	Number of influential advocacy initiatives produced with engagement of young people, academia and the private sector *(TBD/TBD)* Number of DRR and preparedness plans established and practiced in pilot areas *(TBD/TBD)*	UNICEF and partner information systems	5.1.1 Public communication and advocacy. Key decision makers, informants, opinion leaders and the general public are better informed, more aware of and committed to promoting positive social norms and action in the best interests of the child. 5.1.2 Emergency preparedness/ DRR and response. Improved knowledge and capacity of public authorities, service providers and communities in identified disaster-prone areas to respond to emergencies, increase preparedness, reduce disaster risks, strengthen resilience and mitigate climate change impacts.	CCTV Xinhua News Agency ACWF, CNCCC National Bureau of Statistics National Disaster Reduction Center of China MCA China Center for Health Education Chinese Academy of Social Sciences	**7.5**	**11.0**	**18.5**

5.2 Integrated approaches to ECD. By 2020, children in China, particularly the most disadvantaged, benefit from multisectoral, integrated models to support early childhood development.	TBD	TBD	("Virtual" outcome, reflecting relevant outputs from different programmes.)	(Reference the respective programmes)	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Total resources					**7.5**	**11.0**	**18.5**
Grand total					**38.5**	**98.0**	**136.5**